MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

apecial Dispatch to the N.Y. Tribune.

Washington, Monday, March 20, 1854.

Washington, Monday, March 20, 1854. Mr. Douglas continues to be full of Nebraska. He has every man in the House of Representatives marked and ambered, and firmly believes the bill will go through by a acisive majority. He feels that if it does go, he makes a cat strike, and that his fortunes are made; but that if it is, he sinks, never to rise again. Similar sentiments are stertained by the President. Superhuman efforts will perefore be made to put the measure through the House.

Per Contra: The leading Tennessee Whige, Hunt of Lecisiana, and Old Builion, are ready and ripe for a poweris one laught on the bill. These men excite the highest adgration for their fearlessness and independence. Nerved see by convictions of duty and sentiments of honor, they gouldy defy the corruptions and the debauchery of the ser. John Bell, Cullom, and Etheridge, are among the nothat specimens of a genuine manhood. They can never be forgotten. Hunt of Louisiana is in no respect behind hem. Their course is giving them a distinction worth nere than a thousand titles of nobility. Their indignant sounciations and their lefty bearing would, if anything could, shame every northern doughface out of Washington Gov. Jones will stand almost alone in Tennessee. He was first silly pigeon to fly under the net.

Mr. Benton says the bill will be defeated. He declares loes not know how, but that it will be, he is certain. sch wrong as it meditates, he says, never does triumph He will speak, but he says he shall not speak out of order per over his time. He wants but an hour, he says, to des yoy it before the people, and that hour he proposes cer-"Yes, Sir," in his own language, "the bill will be "sent to h-, Sir, and its authors will be sent there with it, "Sir." Of its principal author be expresses the profoundest contempt. "Sir," said he, "the meanest man in our counby is a poor white man who marries a woman with nigegers. He is not allowed to associate with genuemen, so-e He is booted off the Court House Green, Sir. We have nothing to do with him, Sir."

No course in regard to the bill now lying on the Speaker's able, has been determined upon. It is generally thought best to let the conspirators manage their own banding, and beready for them whenever they undertake to move. prospect of putting it into the Committee of the Whole is worse, perhaps better, though many of the New York Softs are cheating like the d-1. They are said to be the caly men in the House whom you can't tell where to find.

Large editions of the debate on the famous New-En gland clergy petition are being published for distribution.

they will be furnished to any one on application to any Whig member of the New-England or New York del There will be an attempt made in the House to morrow to cell up the Nebraska and Kansas bills.

Senator Badger was dragooned into his long explanatory seech to day about his amendment concerning the old have Laws of Louisiana, by the outside pressure of the

Senator Stuart also mixed in the explanation. He is more bject than ever. Senators Everett. Dawson and Toomba have gone home

southern newspapers.

Seaster Chase has gone to Columbus. . The steam frigate Princeton has most undoubtedly gone

to Havana, in consequence of the Black Warrior affair.

The President to day communicated the Indian Treaty to the Senate. The Gadaden Treaty was also up in secret perion, and some discussion took place. There is a small tempest just now about the printing of

the Agricultural portions of the Patent Office Report. The Sentraci claims that it is entitled to the work. The Super-burdent of Printing, however, decides in favor of The Union; whereupon The Sentinel declares that it will print

THE TEMPERANCE BILL AT ALBANY. ALBANY, Monday, March 20, 1854-6 P. M.

The House has been in Committee all the afternoon on the Temperance bill. No question was taken, and it was mole the special order for to morrow afternoon again. An tapt was made to get the bill in Committee of the Whole ow, and have the question taken on each of the madments proposed by the minority, " Mr. Malory," with-

The Governor has approved of the bill loaning the codit of the City of Albany to the Northern Railroad Company.

Company.

A third call of 10 per cent. is made on the Albany and benchanna Radrond shares, payable on the 1st of April.

The Utica Daily Herald learns from United States Commissioner Boyce, that Foster Bosworth, late Postmaster at Try, has fully satisfied all the demands of Government.

XXXIIId CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE-Washington, Monday, March 20, 1854. The PRESIDENT pro tem laid before the Senate a someonical on from the Secretary of War, transmitting Lisut Williamson's report of the exploration of a route for the Pacific Railroad. Referred the subject to a Solect Committee.

Mr. GWIN remarked that his resolution calling for this with the Secretary of War, as had been erroneously sup-fied.

The PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the cre-

The PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the creatials of the Hon. James A. Pearce, elected Senator from Maryland for six years from the 4th of March next, which were read and ordered to be filed.

If . SEWARD presented several petitions, one from his haellency Gov. Seymour of New York, and many others, wing for the influence of the National Government in half of religious freedom and the protection of the religious freedom and the protection of the religious freedom and the protection of the religious rights of our citizens while sejourning in foreign tenties, and the securement to them of the privilege of being their dead.

Also, that of E. W. P. Moody, owner of the British bark hade, asking compousation for the service of rescuing be officers, passengers and crew of the ship Caleb Grum-

of one thousand citizens of New York, remonstrating hast the abrogation of the 8th section of the Missour

Of E. B. Van Cott and others, tobacconists, praying the

ut E. B. Van Cott and others, tobacconists, praying the taction of a specific duty of forty cents per pound on cluminoprited into the United States.

Of H. Emmons and others, remonstrating against the taction of the Missouri Compromise.

Also politions in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the Detict of Columbia—also in favor of the repeat of the Politic Slave Law of 1850—also in favor of the complete taction of the Federal Gavernment from Profive Slave Law of 1850—also in favor of the complete drace or separation of the Federal Government from Swrry—also in favor of the prohibition of the Slave-Inde between the States—also in favor of prohibiting the mass fundament beings under the judgment of the Federal Cours—also in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1820 and 1850—also of two hundred and eighty—also for Brooklyn, remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition—also a remonstrance of citimes of Utica, New York, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

win Compromise.

Mr. ALLEN presented a remonstrance of the chizens of Rode Island against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. WADE presented a memorial in favor of the remoisten of the independence of Liberia.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a remonstrance from the Pre Will Baptists of Maine against any act opening to Sherry territory now covered by the Missouri Comprome. Also seven other remonstrances on the same general bibliotics.

in hiect.

If. BADGER said he had expected receive and pre-If. BADGER said he had expected receive and presante the Senate to-day a remonstrance against the Nemaka bill from his own constituents, but as it had not arfired he asked leave of the Senate new to present some
marks he had designed making on presenting the remonmarks he had designed making on presenting the remonmarks he had designed making on bressenting the remonmarks he had designed making on the remonmarks he had designed making on the remonmarks he had designed making on the revival of the
material of the Mebraska bill, providing against the revival of the
fill continual law of Slavery on the repeal of the Missouri
Contromise. It had been supposed by some that this Concerning. It had been supposed by some that this letter gave an effect to the bill which it would not have report it, that except for the provise the old Louisians are would have been revived by the bill. Some of his been were of opinion that this aroundment there is a support of the contract of the beds were of opinion that this amendment therefore had from an unfavorable tone to southern sentiment regarding to all, and he desired to explain away the view which

free an unfavorable tone to southern sentiment regarding to bill, and he desired to explain away the view which sabeen taken of it. He had on a former occasion said, a hesaid now, that in his epinion as a professional man the bill as it stood before his amendment was adopted left the unforces entirely without any law whatever on the subject of Bavery, that it neither revived the old Louisiana law admitted nor prohibited the cetablish ment of Slavery, and admitted nor prohibited the cetablish ment of Slavery, that it neither revived the cetablish ment of Slavery, are there were some Senators whose minds werenot free four doubt on that subject, feeling the desire that perfect takeness should characterize this and all other acts of agistion; and with a view of putting an end to the possibility of misunderstanding, be proposed the amendment the saint of the possibility of misunderstanding, be proposed the amendment that it is still should not revive two treating in express terms, that the bill should not revive two treating in express terms, that the bill should not revive two treating in express terms, that the bill should not revive two treatings in express terms, that the bill should not revive the state of 1820.

17. Badger proceeded with the argument to show that this amendment did not change the force of the bill with respect to Slavery in the territories. The terms of the amendment did not revive the prior is the first probability of the state of Blachstone, was that if a statute that repeals after its left repealed, the original statute is a revived should any form of words effecting that revival in terms. Democratic Secretary of War, meaning the present Secretary of War. Colonel Jefferson Davis.

And Blover, the same member flas used in debate the following Januarge. "It charge, and it estimate be demired that the War Department of the civil offices as it could need by this means has been many of the civil offices as it could need by this means has been many of the civil offices as it could need by this means has been more the excited to give story and confertable positions to its favorities.

"until the will have been mediagrand and dangerous,"
"until the will have been made, as well as the correct administration of pastify have been made, as well as the correct administration of rabble addirs, and the preservation of the public service that these charges should be at once and thoroughly investigated, therefore, Reserved, That a Committee of Seven members be appointed to inchetone's proposition is, that there is no necessity for mal words for the purpose of reviving the original act; it was impossible to consider the terms of the rule laid on by Blackstone and the statute which he addaces,

in illustration of his rule, without perceiving that the intent to revive a precisiting law must be evident, else the revival could not occur. Where a law is repealed, and the repealing statute is subsequently repealed, it is a matter of construction whether the former law is set up or not. Therefore, it was an established rule that there could be no revival of a previous law against an express doclaration. There was no Court in America that would have held that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by this act as reported from the Committee, would have revived any law—the present act expressly declaring that it was the intention, by this repeal, to leave the subject covered by the original law to the decision of the people them selves. It was thought by some of his southern friends that by voting for this law he had conceded the doctrine of equatter sovereignty. He did not concern in nor admit the existence of any such right. He held that the power of Congress over the territories was plenary. We had a right to exercise such dominion over the territories as in the judgment of Congress and hould be wise, just and reason able. At the close of the specific enumeration of the powers of Congress a general power was given to exercise all other powers necessary to carry out the Constitution. In the Nebraska bill Congress simply desires in this instance to confer the right of self-legislation on the subject of his assent to the bill he did not consider that he was Slavery entirely upon the people of the territory, although he edinited that Congress had a right to establish any sort of government for the territories that it pleased, they were bound to exercise that power upon consideration of reason and justice and kindness, and it was upon these

was to be appropriated for the benefit of one portion of the country alone it would give rise to a contest such as never before agitated the nation. Let southern men take the alternative of this bill or keep the Missouri Compromise, line in force. Under this bill the South obtained some rights under the Missouri Compromise, they had none. He was of opinion that the operation of the bill would be that the Territorial Legislature would take no action on the subject, but leave it to the American citizens who resided in the territory to act as they please in regard to the introduction of slaves. This bill was a recognition

which did not affect that principle.

Mr. BROWN wished to say a word in justification of

Mr. BROWN wished to say a word in justification of himself in voting against the provise of the Senator from North Carolina. He had at first understood that the only effect of the act upon the Missouri Compromise was to rapeal it. If this had been done, and nothing more, we should have stood in the position we occupied before the Missouri act. The South claimed to be restored to the rights which sho had in the Territories before the passage of the Missouri Compromise. If she had not gained this restoration, the bill just passed was not worth a rush. At the time this amendment was offered he felt that it was another concession from the South, and for this reason he had voted against it.

Mr. CLAYTON explained why he favored the Compro-

direct intervention and established the squatter sixteries. Mr. STUART was prepared to argue generally with the Senator from North Carolina that probably the interpretation of the bill would be the same without his amendment as now; but it was too much to say that it would certainly be so. There would have been reom for a diversity of interpretation. He preferred that emendment and voted for it in order that there might be no chance for controversy in the North, in regard to the true effect of the measure. He had insisted, before voting for the bill, that it should be susceptible of no two interpretations. He wished to have it distinctly understood that Congress yielded to these Territories all the power Congress and over them. He did not agree that this was

The Senste, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

TOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report. Referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed. A motion to print 25,000 extra copies was referred to the Committee

Mr. CHASTAIN presented resolutions from the Legisla-

arr. CHAST presented resembled in the Nebraska bill.
Mr. BARKSDALE presented similar resolutions from a Mississippi Legislarure.
They were both laid on the table and ordered to be

Mr. WASHBURN (III.) presented resolutions from the

Mr. WASHBURN (III.) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Illinois asking that 500,000 acres of land be given to each State for the liberal endowment of institutions of practical and general education. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BOCOCK, from the Navel Committee, reported a joint resolution relative to the bids for provisions, clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy. It provides that all bids may be rejected at the option of the Department if the persons offering are not known as manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles. In explanation, Mr. Bocock said the resolution was designed for contracts to be taken out of the hands of mere speculators, who were not to be relied on, and permit the department to go into open market.

open market.
BISHOP PERKINS said he knew of no reason why a

miller would infull a contract more faithfully than a mer-chant who has given bond and security for that purpose. Mr. EOCOCK replied, the principle had been sanctioned in the case of the purchase of butter, cheese and tobacco. Now it was desired to extend it to the purchase of flour

and several other arckles.

Mr. Bocock, showing there was heretofore loss of 50 per cent, in famage by purchasing butter and cheese and tobacco by contract.

The resolution passed.

Mr. WALBRIDGE severally pre

On motion of Mr. Moonaderation of business relat-ing to organized territorial governments.

Mr. BALKY saked leave to offer the following:

MY. DALEAT I has been declared by a member of this body upon :
Whereas, It has been declared by a member of this body upon :
of the House that an uniquetion of power, and a prevention
has very principles of civil liberty their bave been committed he
weet still Secretary of War, meaning the present Secretary

extend the present the War of 1812. of Mr. RICHARDSON the first week in

sented petitions of citizens of New York for the exte-of the Hounty Land Act of September usin, 1850, to acres. Also, to extend the present United States lay

CLAYTON explained why he favored the Compro-

quire into the truth of these charges in their wide of scope, and whether the Secretary of War has transcended his legal powers and the users of the War Department in relation to the existing of the against sad other civil works, and all facts in their judgment bearing upon the origin, nature and purposes of the charge make saintst the Secretary of the War, and to report the sum to this House and that the Committee have power to send for persons and

Mr. EARRY said the charges were simply a quotation from the published remarks of the gentleman from Kantucky, and his object was to have a committee of investi-

gation-objections were made.

Mr. CAMPBELL, inquired whether there was not siready a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the charge.

Mr. BARRY presumed not, else the gentleman from Kentucky would not have made the speech he did in an-

on of the report.

STANION (Ky.) remarked, before the House Mr. STANTON (Ky) remarked, before the Home adopted the resolution, it would be well to ascertain whether he had made the charges. He had made no charge against the Secretary of War, but did say the War Department has engrossed and had insidiously monopolized appointments to certain positions. It began twenty years ago, and has been increasing until the eril has become formidable. He by no means intended to charge the Secretary of War with having introduced, though he may be in favor of continuing it.

may be in favor of continuing it.

Mr. CRAICE saw no necessity for the passage of the resolution, a Special Committee now being engaged in examination of the subject.

Mr. BARKY moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce the resolution.

Mr. HEICEE proceed it laid on the table.

m to introduce the resolution. Mr. HEISTER moved it laid on the table.

The SPEAKER remixed the last named gentleman that the resolution had not yet been received.

Mr. BARRY said whether or not they were specific charges against the Secretary of War, he considers they were made by the gentleman from Kentucky and therefore wants them investigated.

The House refused to suspend the rules, two thirds not young in favor thereof.

he edulitted that Congress had a right to establish any sort of government for the territories that it pleased, they were bound to exercise that power upon consideration of reason and justice and kindness, and it was upon these considerations he had voted for the bill. When he gave giving his consent to the doctrine of squatter sovareignty and of admitting that the people of those territories hem selves over and above and paramount to the authority of Congress. The bill implies only that under the circumstances in which the people of those territories were placed, it was proper and right that they should be allowed to control their own internal affairs.

Mr. BUTLER considered that by the Nebraska bill Congress had conferred the legal power of legislation upon all subjects upon the people of those territories. Was there a reasonable man who would say it intended to revive the French or Spanish law of Slavery! By desuetted, if nothing class, these laws had gone out of effect. If a custom grew up under the Missouri Compromise by which these laws were disregarded, they became a dead letter. This act is in some respects a better bill than the Chyton Compromise, in which his colleauge Mr. Cathoun, acquiesced. Mr. Calhoun's doctrine was that the Constitution of the United States went proprio vigore into al Territories, and repeated any laws then in force there. Mr. Calhoun remarked to him on one accasion, that if it should be decided that the territory of the United States was to be apprepriated for the benefit of one portion of the country alone it would give rise to a contest such as never before egitated the nation. Let southern men take

The House refused to suspend the rules, two thirds not voting in favor thereof.

Mr. EWING moved that the Pacific Railroad bill reported from a Select Committee be made the special order for the second Wednesday in May.

Mr. LETCHER said he would vote for the special order if the gentleman would name the 30th of October noxt.

Mr. EWING moved for a suspension of the rules. Disagreed to—Year, 101; Nays, 75—not two thirds.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered the following:

Mr. Ewing in the Committee on the Judiciary new charsed with the duty of devices measures to recover the made of the special to the vector of the rules of the measure are necessary, if they to recover the mode of the package of the measure are necessary, if they to recover the mode of the his

CAMPBELL said he understood from a report Mr. CAMPBELLI said he understood from a report which had been laid on their tables that gentlemen had received appointments, drawn money from the treasury, but had not proceeded to the discharge of their duties. He thought that it was a bold, gross froud, and called for the prompt action of the House. He therefore proposed investigation while they are in the land of the living in order to enable them to make their defense, if they have

Mr. BAYLY suggested it would first be proper to call on the proper Department to know whether these things CAMPBELL repeated the information was

the subject, but leave it to the American citizens who resided in the territory to act as they please in regard to the introduction of slaves. This bill was a recognition that Congress had exclusive jurisdiction on the subject of territorial government, and that Congress could give the territories no more than was authorized by the Constitution of the United States. If there was any question to be made in regard to the freedom of a slave in these Territories, and he should demand his freedom on this ground, that he was free under a territorial law, the answer of the master would be that he hold the slave as property under a higher law than the enactment of a Territorial Legislature—under the great fundamental law of the country.

Mr. MASON said that the hill which had just passed the Senate, would be received by the American people as one of the most important measures that had been adopted for many years. The South had not come half way, but had advanced to give the North the hand of friendship. The North had boldly come forward to repeal an obnexions law. The amendment in question was inserted in order to make it clear that the South had no intention to extend Slavery into these Territories. He was willing to yield nothing of the rights of the South. This odious measure, the Missouri law, was annulled, and the Territory was left uneffected by any law on the subject of Slavery. It was too much that those who professed a regaid for the Union, should reject this opportunity to coment it forever. This bill would send forth to the world the great principle that Congress disclaimed jurisdiction over the subject of Slavery. When the principle of the bill was so salutary, it was idle to contend about details which did not affect that principle.

Mr. BROWN wished to say a word in justification of Iready beforethem, communicated in reply to resolutions.

Mr. BAYLY—If so I have no point to make.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he would single out no individual

Mr. CAMPBELL said be would single out no individual case, nor make mention of any man's aame.

Mr. RICHARDS suggested a new Committee, with the gentleman at the head of it.

Mr. CAMPBELL thenked the gentleman, but had no such ambition. He preferred that the friends of the Admiristration should take charge of the matter.

Mr. STANTON (Tenn) thought that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would be the proper reference of the sub-

Mr. CAMPBELL preferred the Judiciary Committee. He regarded it as absolutely robbling the Treasury for a men to seceive his salary or outfit and then not enter-ing on the duties of the office, and not second to the so lative to others, and for this reason he wan

relative to others, and for this reason he wanted the Judi-ciary Committee to have power to examine into the frauds. Mr. PRESTON conceived it proper to adopt the resolu-tion, it being based on information already before the House. Among the sums paid was \$9,000 as onfit to Samuel Medary, Minister to Chili, who has not gone abroad yet. He, however, did not wish to prejudice the matter. If gross frauds exist they ought to be exposed. Mr. CAMPBELL said there were other cases. He hoped Mr. Medary's friends would be able to show there

hored Mr. Medary's friends would be able to show there was no impropriety on his part.

Mr. CUTTING remarked, before the House sends to the Judelary Committee a sort of roving commission to inquire into all things pertaining to abuses of office, it account to him something of a case should be made out—something more than street running.

tion on mere lide rumor, and said if the gentleman had posted himself a little he would have found authentic intion on his desk long ago.
CUTTING—Then that is the only subject to basent

o the Committee.

Mr CAMPBEL said if it should appear there are other eculations, he desired to afford the Committee an opporarily to establish the fact.

Mr. DISNEY inquired how far back the inquiry was

Mr. CAMPBELL replied, as far as the Committee choose

Mr. CLAYTON explained why he favored the Compromise measures of 1848, and opposed the Barger amendment. He supported the former because it was a true non-intervention measure. It gave to certain authorities in the Territories the power to prohibit or establish Slavery, as they saw fit, subject to the decision of the Courts. By that course the people of the Territories would have been driven to the Courts for the settlement of the question of Slavery. This disposed of the whole subject, so far as the United States Government was concerned. But the Nebraska bill with the Badger amendment referred the question to the people to come back again by and by for the consideration of Congress. The latter involved direct intervention and established the squatter soveto go. If his colleague supposed that he stood here to throw obstacles in the way of investigation affecting his (Campbelle) party or friends, he had mistaken his man. His colleague might throw obstacles, but notwithstanding. His colleague might throw obstacles, our not assuming, there was a necessity for examining into this subject.

Mr DISNEY desired to do justice, not to throw obstructions in the way of investigation. On the contrary, he know his colleague felt anxious to probe into a case of this kind, under the late Administration, which was common

talk.

Mr CAMPBELL said be wished to expose all cases of Under the operation of the previous question the resolu-

tion passed.

Mr. DENT from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill regulating and defining the daties of the Commissioner of Pensions, and having in view the preof Pensions and the S of Fensions and the Secretary of the Interior shall derive information causing them to suspect persons of practicing a fraud on the office they shall suspend the payment of the pension until the applicant shall have been examined by two respectable physicians, and the result of the examina-tion certified before a magistrate that the disability of the

pension continues.

Mr. BISSELL preferred the pensionerlahould undergo an examination by two army surgeons.

Mr. WENTWORTH (III.) said this was a bill to see

Mr. WENTWORTH [1], and this was a bill to see whether some of the oil soldiers could not be stricken off the roll, and whether they could not be made to get a living by selling pea nuts or begging. He intended to in treduce a bill to give pensions to soldiers whether they happened to be wounded or not.

Mr. DENT explained the bill when it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BENSON made an ineffectual attempt to reduce cean postage to the uniform rate of two cents.

The Ser are resolution accepting from Queen Victoria volumes and medals of the World's London Exhibition passed. The volumes and medals to be placed in the livrary of Congress, and a copy of the resolution to be

pretations. He wished to have it distinctly understood that Congress yielded to these Territories all the power Congress had over them. He did not agree that this was a Northern measure. He had not yet seen a Northern men who had been consulted about it; but having been brought before Congress, the Northern members were called upon to do their duty. He believed that a compromise of opinions was the true policy of American statesmen. He had hesitated upon this proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, it is did not their duty of the proposition to repeal the Missouri to myromise, it would plant a germ of discord, which might produce disastrous fruit. The time would come, that it would be necessary for Congress to legislate for the Territories, from the beginning to the end of their laws. He meant to retain his right to such legislate for the Territories from the beginning to the end of their laws. He meant to retain his right to such legislate for the meeting of the proposed of these two Territories were concerned. He believed that the laws of population were such that these new Territories would be settled from the free States—they would come in as free States.

Numerous memorials on various subjects were presented and referred.

The Senate, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

brary of Congress, and a copy of the resolution to be transmitted by the President to the British Government, with such additional remarks as he may deem proper. Mr. WENTWORTH, (III) introduced a bill authorizing the President to give the requisite notice for terminating our reciprocity treaties of commerce and navigation in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Adjourned.

> GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 16, 1854.

A destructive fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning on the corner of Natchez and Magazine ats, being the heart of the business portion of the city, and raged furiously for about four hours. Thirteen buildings were destroyed, and the following are the principal sufferers: T. H. Perry. fornishing store: - Delegrave, lime dealer: Burrows & Osborn, wine dealers: A. L. Addison & Heald, commission merchants: Price, Walsh & Co. and C. & J. Bate tobacce merchants, Oker & Co. and Murphy & Nevins. auctioneers, and Burger's furniture store. The Canal Bank was badly scorched, but escaped destruction. Several other buildings were also damaged.

Deniel Woodruff, President of the Exempt Firemen's

Benevolent Association, was killed by the falling of a wall, and William McLeod, foreman of one of the Fire Companies was so badly injured that he subsequently died. everal other fremen were also much hurt. The loss is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$350,000, and

there are insurances to the extent of \$225,000 as follows: \$47,000 in the Sun Mutual Co. \$44,000 in the Crescent Mutual, \$43,000 in the Home Mutual, \$25,000 in the Orleans Company, \$51,000 in five other Companies of this city and \$16,000 la Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. Bosros, Monday, March 20, 1834.

Letters from New Hampshire state positively that the Democrats have lost the State, and that Baker's majority The Opposition will have to all appearances, from six to will not exceed 1,000.

ten majority in the House, which will probably prevent the election of U.S. Scontor at the present session, as the Senate being D-morntic, the two branches will fail to agree. At least such is the impression.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL Bostos, Monday, March 20, 1854.

The House to day persed the Hoosac Tunnel bill by a vote of 102 to 58-about 100 members being absent. The bill next comes up on its engrossment.

EARTHQUAKE IN GEORGIA.

Macox, Ga., Monday, March 20, 1834.

A shock of earthquake was experienced here this morning. It lasted forly seconds. No damage was done.

LATER FROM TEXAS. New ORLEASS, Monday, March 20, 1854

New Ostrans, Monday, March 20, 1851.
The steamer Perseverance has arrived here with Galciston dates to the 17th inst.
A heavy rise had taken place in the Branes and Trinity Rivers, and cotton was arriving freely.
The Son Antonio Trian says that Col. Stein, late Inlan Agent, was killed by Indians near Fort Belkosp.
See Island Cotton has been raised in Braneria County.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

From Our Own Reporter.

From Our Own Reporter.

SENATE ... ALRANT, Monday, March 20, 1854.

As usual on Mondays there was a very slim altendance of Senators to day—but a quarum being present.

Many petitions from all sections of the State ware presented this morning, aking for a law authorizing the construction of a Bridge at Albany. It seems that the only opposition to such a law comes from Reasselaer County.

Mr. Braddonis, from the Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Museage which relates to Lunatic Assistant, brought in the following bill: AN ACT to appoint Commissioners is because second New York State Lauthe Asylum. Section 1 Adjust the Mose of Lacapper. Niesers Co., Duniel S. Dickinson of Binchenian, Bronne Co., and D. T. Brown of Brown Bridge. New York are basedy appointed Commissioners for the perpose of seize into a chinable site on which to receive a second New York State Commissioners will have power to receive, by gift, or contract for exhabite grounds not less than fifty, nor in we than the successive to the contract for exhabited proposed second for the location of the amount by from contraction to the location of the amount by from contracts on the location of the amount of the Legislature is a Self Commissioners which the thirdy of the location and the amount by from contracts on the following the amount of the location and the amount by from contracts on the body of the location and the amount by from contracts on the best for the body activity clinic expenses be decryved, while on each dark of the Whole.

set to take effect immediately.

Still was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. CRIMINALS IN THE UTICA LENATIC ACTION.

The same Committee brought in the following bill: AN ACT to provide for the removal of the criminals from the fract Lenatic Acylum at Utica.

Figure 1. The Inspectors of the Prisons of the Same are hereby subscripts and required without delay, to make the necessary and other providing in some of the prisons in the Same, for the removal for such piece, for sefe keeping and proper care, all this action is too in the State Luricic Arylum at Utica.

Fig. 2. When substite a measured discusses this provided it she to be dety of the Sherilla of the several counties of this shaw, when this life crimes may preven also his yellowing the county of the Sherilla of the several counties of the shaw, when the first the remove such trainer person to the principle of techniques for prepared according to the providence of the just section of this bill. The act to take clear immediately.

THE SHERTERSTH WARD PARK BILL.

Mr. Species moved the consideration by the Community.

of this bill. The act to take effect immediately.

THE STRIKESH WARD FARS BILL.

Mr. SPREAGE MOVED the boil region, by the Compalytee of the Whole, of the boil repealing the act authorizing the laying out of a Public Park in the Nimeteenih Ward of the City of New York.

Mr. Hoffins suggested that, as the Senator from the Sixth (Mr. Brooks) was not in attendance, it would be advised to defir the consideration of this bill, that Senator having expressed a desired to move several important amendments to it. He made a motion to this effect, which was geograph. If to

amendments to it. He made a motion to this effect, which was acopted—11 to 5.

THE KEW YORK DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.
On motion of Mr. SPENCER, the bill relative to the New-York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. After being amenced so as to provide, that the parents, relatives or nearest friends of the applicants for admission into the Institution, must be residents of the State for at least three years previous to said application. Progress was reported.

ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. PRITERS efferred the following, which was adopted:
Readed That the Director of the New-York Issuitation for the
Institution of the Deaf and Dumb be requested to report to this
frence tan early say, whicher they have recently deposed of their
real estate in the upper part of the City of York for a unit is at
what price and on what terms take whether they have made a
pushase of a new site for their buildines, and if so it wint price
and on what terms, where it is similared, and of how much lead it
consists and also whether they have expended any money in the
improvement of said last mentioned lands or contemplated doing
so and if so how much has been expended, and how much they comtemplate expending; also, whether any steps have been taken in
reference to the errorion of any new buildings, and if so went they
are the fully and particularly what has been done how many papile the same are intended to accommodate, and what dimonalous
they are to be and what is the estimated expense of the same, and
of what noterial and in what type of smills other the same are inreaded to be built, and pa inchainty whicher there will be at any
time breasfler any application to the Legislature of this State to
a year part of the expense of such lands, improvements to buildings, or of the functions of moved and recolliding. pay any part of the explane of such lands, improvements of buildings, or of the furnishing of the same or any other explanes growing out of such rate removal and rebuilding.

THE EXECUTE OF DEEDS.

The following Assembly bill passed the House this morning and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. It may be the that it will have the effect of rendering void

St. 1. The record of a deed or morrage, re-orded is any thom Cherk's office before the near bids, upon a certal toto of actumeled ment or proof the seen index sed, make be fore any officer authority to take such acknowledgment or proof, or a properly certified or of such record, shall be presentable avidence of the existence execution of the deed or morrage, notwithstanding any defect sission in the composite. SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THERD READING OF WILLS.

The following are titles of bills which passed:
To exceed the Courter of the Village of East Chester, Westchester civilize to Common Schools in the City of New-York [Making neval from Ward by a School Officer a vacation of his office.]

menal from Ward by a School Officer a vacation of his office.]

o relation to the Schools of Dords in certain cases

o relation to the Utica and Birchampton Railroad

o provide for the punishment of assents with dangerous weapons

o mend the Act relative to Town Superintendents of Common

Schools.

In relation to Excise money in the County of Orions.

THE REDICAL SCIENCE BILL.

The bill to promote medical science (as published in THE THEEN'S Of Monday) was ordered to a third reading.

THE SENTENDED THESE DEPARTMENT.

The Senate bill in relation to the New York Fire De-

partment bill was referred to be reported complete.

HARDOR ESCHOACHMENTS.

The Senate bill in relation to encroachments on the

ew York Harbor was announced.

Mr. Savor moved its reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. Monnis moved its reference to the Committee on commerce and Navigation, which prevailed, and it was so

Miter some debate, the bill was made the special order

of to morrow afternoon.

The Canal Enlargement bill was recommitted for amendment.

The bill for the relief of the Eric and New York City Railway was referred to the Committee on Railroads to

report complete. BREADSTUFFS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Carrespondence of The N. Y. Tribane.
Carrespondence of The N. Y. Tribane.
Carrespondence of Thursday, March 16, 1854.
As there is a good deal of speculating in regard to the amount of breads offs for market the coming season, I thought you would be glad, as well as your numerous readers, to hear from Lake Michigan. From 1844 to 1840 this lake shipped in round numbers each year about an average of 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, or equivalent in flour, and in the spring at the opening of navi gation, some two millions would be accumulated at all the different ports on Lake Michigan. The City of Chicago different ports on Lake Michigan. The City of Chicago would average about half the above gross amount. Since 1849, course grains, pork, beef, week, have paid the farmer much better than wheat, consequently the latter has been neglected, so much so that in 1850 there were but \$83.844 husbels of wheat and 100,371 barrels of flour shipped from this place, and a large amount of this went to the pineries north and to St. Louis south—in 1851, 437,500 bush, wheat and 72,366 bbls. flour—the flour mostly to the pineries and 61,186 bbls. flour—the flour mostly to the pineries and lumber regions. The quantity of seed sown last tall and spring, making up the crop of 1853, was very light, but the quality and production per acre greatly exceeded any previous year, notwithstanding the aggregate crop was less than half of the years 1847, Sand 9.

The quantity of wheat in store now at Chicago for ship

less than half of the years 1847, 8 and 9.

The quantity of wheat in store now at Chicago for ship ment is about 255,000 bushels and 20,000 barrels of flour.

There are upon the lake shares, all told, about 800,000 bushels of wheat in store and about 80,000 barrels of flour. The high prices poid the past winter for wheat have brought nearly or quite all out of the producers hands. Very little more will come out before next harvest, so that, reducing the wheat to flour. Lake Michigan will have about 250,000 burnels of flour, or calling it wheat, about 1,000 000 bushels of wheat to ship before next harvest, or say let September.

Cons.—In regard to this article, Illinois can food the

y lat September. Cons. -- In regard to this article, Illinois can feed the orld, at least for some months. The quantity in store-ouse here and along the Illinois River and the railroads world, at least for some the lilinois River and the range house here and along the lilinois River and the range is difficult to compute. Should the present price (50 cents per bushels here) prevail during the season, it is estimated that Chicago will ship from six to seven millions of bushels driving the navigable scason of 1854.

Oats.—There is something over 300,000 bushels of oats in store here, and with the rist of the lake coast there are store here, and with the rist of the lake coast there are probably 600,000 bushels, with as much more in the country probably 600,000 bushels, with as much more in the country

t to arrive.

There seems to be in Obie and Indians, and indeed.

There seems to be in Ohio and Indiana and indeed through the entire West, very little wheat and flour. Many think not over one fourth part of the quantity usually on hand at this season of the year in the aggregate, but this denciency is vastly more than supplied by the excess of indian corn. Wheat and flour may and probably will rule high this season. Flour is 87 to in this market to the trade, but norm need go bumpry if they will eat he cake or much. The weather promises now a much earlier navigation than usual. March thus far has been as mild estable.

Destruction of the Monocact Brings.—The Monocacy Bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about three miles this side of the Frederick Juraction, was destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon last, having caught from the sporks of a locomotive. It was entirely destroyed in one heur, leaving nothing but the piers standing. The officers of the road, with a force of workman and timber for laying a track across the piers, were soon on the spot, and immediately commenced work. The hed of the new structure will be finished to morrow, and both passengers and freight trains will cross to day as usual. A bridge for passingers has already been built, and the mail and passenger trains are running without interruption.

[Baltimore American, 28th.

THE JOHN L. AVERY-CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

The Commercial Buildin of the 13th inst. says, that by the serival on Saturday of the steamer Genetale. Captain Fort. we learned that the steamer John L. Avery, hence for Cincinneti, struck a spag and sunk on the 9th inst, at Black Hawk Point. While the boat was sinking, the cable parted from the hull and floated some distance with a large number of passengers on board, when the steamer Sultana took it tow and landed the passengers two miles below the reets of disaster. Four persons viz: The second mate and three passengers, are known to be lost, one of whom was Shaw, of Memphis. The boat and cargo were a total loss, but the books and papers and some baggage was

Per Confex, we have the following by telegraph, which comes from good authority; though it is possible the officers may not have been aware of the rescue of the floating cabin by the Sultana;

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER J. L. AVERY.

CINCISNATI, Monday, March 20, 1854. The officers of the ill-fated stramer J. L. Avery arrived tere to day and furnished full particulars of the disaster to that vessel. The boat sank in two minutes after striking a sneg. The cabin paried from the hull, and the latter went down in sixteen feet of water. Mr. Gathrie, the environment, save the loss of life cannot be less than 60 or 70 persons, including 8 cabin and nearly all the deck pas-

The boat had a large and valuable cargo on board all of which was lost. It was insured chiefly in this city.

of which was lost. It was insured chiefly in this city.

Incidents of the Bounds of the Caroline—As soon as it was discovered that the boat was on life, Mr. Lauderdale, the engineer on watch, gave her a full throule, and opened up the doctor as as to keep up a full supply of water. She must have been making at least aftern miles as hour in the clack water. John R. Trice, with a nobleness deserving a better fate, remained at his post, and with a codness and judgment remarkable under the circumstances, placed the boat upon the only spot where the passengers could have been saved. Ten feet lower down and she would have been saved. Ten feet lower down and she would have store to pieces ngainst a very large log and sunk in docty. on seved. Ten feet lower down and she would have to pieces against a very large log and sunk in florty t water. Ten feet higher and she would have snashed pieces against the heavy timber. To the coolness and republity of John R. Trice those passengers who were ced owe their lives; and yet he perished nobly doing

s duly Capt James Creighton, son of Robert W. Creighton and brother of Dr. Robert M. Creighton of our city, who Capt James Creighton, son of Robert W. Creighton, and brother of Dr. Robert M. Creighton of our city, who periabed, was also instrumental in saving the lives of some fifteen persons. Before leaving the hurricane roof he three overhoard a ladder, to which a great many clung and were thereby saved. It is supposed that he was drawn down by some of those who were drowning.

Mr. John Walker, the mate, and one of the deck hands, whose name we are sorry we could not ascertain, took the ladder and swam with it until one end of it reached the wholl which after the bursting of the steam ploops had

wheel which, after the bursting of the steam pipes had stopped, and to which Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw were clingstopped, and to which Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw were clinging. Mrs. H. laid herself down on the spokes of the laid der and Mr. H. slang to it, and in this condition they were brought to the shore by the noble hearted fellows. Mrs. Henshaw's hands were badly burned. STEAMEDAT ACCIDENT - The Boton Rogue Gazelle of

STANDAY ACCIDENT - I've Book Roge Collected the 11th inst., says:

"The steamer Opelousas passed our landing yesterday morning, bound down. About two miles above the mouth of Red River she took fire and was forced to three overboard the best part of her cargo of cotton. After the fire was extinguished the cotton was saved." Two Mostes Disasters on the Western Waters .-

Two Mostes Phasters of the Courier, (Louisville) we have accurated that no less than thirty three steamboat diensters have occurred on the Western waters since the 1st of January, involving the loss of over 100 fives. In addition to which there has been 108 diaboats and barges lest, chiefly coal boats, making in the aggregate a loss of fully \$1,250,000. KED RIVER .- The Shreveport Southwestern, of the 7th

inst., says:

"Red River has continued to rise slowly since our last.
We learn from The Washington Telegraph of Wednesday, that there had been rain sufficient to swell the small streams in that neighborhood, and that the river was rising at Fulton. Sulphur Fork had been very high, and Red River, just below the mouth of Sulphur, was rising rapidly." THE WIND STORM.

Saturday. They do not, however, possess sufficient variety to warrant printing at length. Houses unroofed, barns own down, trees torn up, and fences prostrated, are the

blown down, trees form up, and fences prostrated, are the leading items.

The Cunard steemship Arabia, now at her dock at East Boston, it was feared during the afternoon would careen over on to the wharf or get sdrift. The posts on the wharf were broken and she parted one or two cables, but was finally made safe to her fastenings.

In Waitham, the car house of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, 70 feet in length, was totally demolished.

In Fitchburg, the large brick engine house belonging to the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Company, was blown over with a tremendous crash, a portion of the brick work stacing through the gasemeter. There was no person in either building at the time.

in either building at the time.

In Pepperell a house in which were nine persons was blown down, and, singular to record, not one of them was

In Springfield, Mass., the gale carried off about half of the roof the immense depot in that city. The cars had just left the building for Hartford, when the roof was turned up and scattered about, crushing the roofs of one or two restaurants in the neighborhood. This station-house is owned by the Western Rallroad Company, and privileges in it are leased to other companies. The cars from the North, at the last accounts, had not arrived in consequence of the force of the wind blowing through the Connecticut Valley.

At North Oxford, about a fourth part of the roof of the Flonix Mill was blown off and carried into the river. emelished. In Springfield, Mass., the gale carried off about half of

At Aorin Oxford, about a forth and carried into the river. The operatives were at work in the mili at the time, but fortunately no one was hurt, though all were more or less frightened.
At Hudson, N. Y. the casting house attached to the Hud-

At Hudson, N.Y. the casting house attached to the Had-ron Iron Works, a brick walled building with sheet iron roof, 80 by 40 feet, yielded to the immense pressure of the wind and toppled into a complete mass of ruins, fortunately without injuring any person, though a number were employed near it at the time. The dam-age caused is not heavy, as the materials can be again creeted. Previous to this the entire southern half of the tin roofing of the H and B. Railroad depot was stripped completely off, leaving the boards as bare as when first put up. At about the same time no less than three other imilitarys along the brow of the hill were unroofed and otherwise dismaged.

fulldings along the brow of the hill were unroofed and otherwise damaged.

PORTLAND, 18th.—A violent gale, accompanied by rain and sleet, commenced about 11 o'clock last night. This morning it was pleasant, but it blows hard. The depot at the Bath Junction, about two miles from here, was blown over on the track, but did not delay trains.

Bascon, 18th.—A severe blow and anow storm commenced this morning, early. It has blowed hard all day, and the roads are badly drifted. Weather this evening clear and fresty.

**Eastronr, 18th.—The gale here is very severe. Several chimneys were blown down, but not much damage caused.

nused. Calais, 18th.-A severe gale and snow storm comneed early this morning, and it is still blowing a gala-ne roads are blocked up with snow drifts. The mail for West started to day, but returned, being unable to

We have further details from Albany, Troy, and vicinity, but they are not important.

but they are not important.

The Cleveland Herald, leth, says: The wind which had blewn strongly all day vesterday, at about 6 o'clock rapidly freshened until it blew the most tremendous gale which has been felt here for years. Dust and gravel flew in dense clouds, signs blew down, and drygoods boxes danced cotilions upon the sidewalk.

A portion of the tin roof upon the store of Haywood, Woods & Co., Water st., was rolled up, and part of the roof of Chittenden's livery stable was carried away; as was the gable end of a mail building on River at. The lead which erowned the ridge of Plymouth Church was rolled up as if it had been paper.

As the evening trains came in, the waves made a clean breach over them, and it is wonderful that none of the dept buildings or piers were injured.

This morning the body of a man was found washed up on the railroad pier. He had evidently been in the water for a long time, as nearly all his closhes and hair had weshed off.

The acts Chic which went out vesterday with a load of

d off. schr. Ohio, which went out yesterday with a load of

pert washed overboard.
The schr. Buttles, which went out yesterday, light, for a cargo of lumber, is reported ashore near Avon Point, but it is hoped she got into Black River.
The scow Mary Ann is sahore just above the west pier.

The amount of school money to be distributed by the The amount of school money to be assistated by which is the property of the several counties is \$99,749 52. Milwaukee Co. takes the largest share, \$9,128 88. Dane Rock and Dodge are next in order, having respectively \$6,567 12, \$6,350 88, and \$6,31215. The three counties lowest in the scale are Marathon, \$23.04. Polk, \$51 12; Pierce, 70 56-a very proper distribution,

MOVEMENTS OF SLAVERY PROPAGASDISTS IN MARY-LASD.—We find in an Annapolis paper the proceedings of some of the slaveholders and their abetters of the worn the John L. Avery at Black Hawk Point, appears from demonstration was held in the Capitol at Annapolis, Col.

The Course appears to have been a great exactoration.

G. W. Hardes providing on the state of the work. G. W. Hughes presiding, on the 5th fast. Mr. T. K. Mertin, of the State Capital Gazette, a "Democratic" paper, offered a series of resolutions strongly in favor of the Kenens Nebrasha bill, eulogizing Douglas to the skies, and declaring him to be "worthy of the mantle be" queathed by the ascending spirit of our own Eljah"meaning Henry Clay! Could effrontery go further than this ! No true friend of the memory of Mr. Clay would ever make such a comparison. A "Col. Browne of Nebraska," some tool of the slave power at the West, and interested in Southern " live stock," nextoffered a long string of resolves. denying the power of Congress over "the property of "individuals" asserting the right of the slaveholders to emigrate with their chantels into the region covered by the Missouri restriction, and in favor of the restoration of the slavery laws of Louisiana as existing at the time of its transfer by France to the United States in 1803. We give a specimen of the resolves of this Nebraska Colonel and

specimen of the receives of the specimen of the research of the Silvery Propagandist:

"ded whereas, the Missouri Compromise was annalised by the act of 1855 adding to the slave State of Alisauri the Piutic pirchase, as clearly bound by the alavery received of 1850, or Missouri Compromise, as Kansau er Nebranks, and itseluting at the time six "dud scherous, all that was left of the Missouri Compromise was forever annulied by the reject of the accelerating furtherful overnments for New Mexico and Utah, and known as Compromise measures.

ments for New Mexico and Citas, and the sections of the Kanasa arts of Ills.

Therefore, reading, that the 14th and 34th sections of the Kanasa and Nebhasia bill as respected and semended by the Sanasa, are nothing more than a virtual and effects, if not a fortist repeal on set not amberized by the Constitution in violation of the solumn treaty by which the country embraced within the boundaries of these territories was acquired, and in deregulation of the reacted rights of the people, not only but an set that has been repeatedly annulied and repudiated by Congress.

Some of Browne's resolves urge the purchase of the lands of the Cherokee and Wyandotte Indians for the acquired and the control of the change of the Cherokee and Wyandotte Indians for the acquired to the change of the Cherokee and Wyandotte Indians for the acquired to the change of the Cherokee and Wyandotte Indians for the acquired to the change of the Cherokee and Wyandotte Indians for the acquired to the change of the Cherokee and Wyandotte Indians for the acquired to the change of th

complishment of Donglas's swindling bill. Both sets of resolves were adopted, after addresses by William T Clauds, Ninian Finkney, (a son, it is said, of Senator Pinkney, who was active in procuring the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, one of the surgeons attached to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, a national institution, supported by the people of the whole country, and Col. William A. Spencer, who as Slavery propagandists, would be delighted to obtain another outlet for the dissemination of the peculiar institutions of the South in the vast regions west of Arkansas and Missouri.

THE GARSDEN THEATY .- The New Orleans Box confirms the report that Santa Anna had agreed to the amendments by the United States to the Mexican treaty. It says that General Almonte has been sent by Santa Anna to Washington with full power to agree to any medification of the treaty so as to seeure its early ratification by the two Governments. Gen. Almonte is also instructed to transmit one million dollars of the money to the Cousul at New York for Mexico, who is directed to proceed at ones to Spain, and engage a staff of experienced officers for service in the Mexican army. Santa Anna, it is stated, deems the services of these officers as necessary to the maintenance of his imperial dignity.

HENRY YATES, brother of Gov. Yates, died at Albany vesterday morning, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Yates as born at Schenectady in 1779. After his admission to the bar he was for many years successfully engaged in the practice of the law. In 1817 or '18 he was elected to the nate from the old Middle District, and was for four years an influential member of that body, with such men as Abram Van Vechter, Cadwallader O. Colden, Gldeon Granger, Henry Seymour, &c., &c., for colleagues.

of Florida, died in Washington on Saturday evening.

from Allegan Co. that a man named James J. R. Clements. of the town of Heath, recently killed his own father in a fit of madness. Jesse Clements, the murdered man, was seventy years of age, and went to Allegan two years ago from Ohio, and was a native of New England. The mur derer has been arrested.

A GENERAL DRUNK OVER THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR FUGH.—One of the editors of The Cheoland Heroid was at Columbus during the recent excitement attendant on the election of a U. S. Senator, and thus describes a night at the American, before and after the remination. What is to become of a people who entrust their dearest interests into the hands of a set of debauched and reckless pot house politicisms! He says:

"The great 'tin pan' of Democracy was in session at the American, and was fizzing most ridiculously. The ball room was the place of meeting, and every second private recon upon that floor had been made a temporary bar and lunch room for some of the rival candidates for the Senatorship. and Eastern New York, accounts of the severe gale of

"During the session of the Ohio Legislature nothing has been accomplished; for the partisans of the various candidates for the United States Senate have participated in a free fight, neglecting for it the interests of their constituents of the State. Meantime expenses are accumulating, taxes increasing, and the 'dear people,' whom those Loco Feco demegogues love so well, must footthe bills. "If the people reliab paying a hundred thousand dollars for bar bills, salaries of members, and corruption fund to advence the interests and position of half a dozen men who have no sympathics with the people—so mote it be."

THE ANNUAL SOUTHERS HUMBUG. The Charleston The Asseal Southers Reshud.—The Charleston Conrier says that the Committees charged with the preparations and preliminary arrangements for the Commercial Convention to be held in that city on the 10th proximo, have received assurances of a large and general attendance from the region chiefly interested. Kentucky, Misseuri, Louisiana, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and many towns and cities have already provided for representation in the convention. As to the subjects which will probably engage the attention of the convention. The Converte throws out the following suggestions:

let. The promotion and extension of intercourse between the sea-

let. The promotion and extension of intercourse between the seccard and the interior.

2d. The extension and diversibled application of Southern industry
of proper branches and objects, the appreciation of slave label by its
first on to all anisable fields, and the indiffugious such inducoments
is may invite the expiral needed to develop the resources, aspecially
of these sections where expiral is the chief want.

2d. The establishment of a full direct trade and intercourse beween the Southern scapports and the great furgoesan mays
with The consideration of the great questions of Atlantic and Paine communication, which are now invested with additional interrely are deerly interest. While the South and Southewest gartly the discaden treaty. While the South and Southewest garded in the southern south. Other topics of coorse, will signest
hemselves readily to all who are any who conversan with the
vanis and resources of the South, or who have read the proceedings
of ferner conventions with the attention demanded by their gray.

No Place Like Hone,-"Pick out," writes Mr. Walace, the naturalist, who has just spent four years in col-lecting specimens on the banks of the Amazon, "pick ou "the foveliest spots where the most gorgoous flowers of "the tropics expand their glowing petals, and for every "the tropies expand their glowing petals, and for every "reene of this kind we may and another at home of equabence of the kind we may and another at home of equabence of the second of

"rush."

Business at Wherlies.—The Wheeling Times says
that the Baltimore and Ohio Railmond have carried off
freight immersely fast within the past two or three weeks.
Shippers in the West can now send on their goods as fast
as they please—they can be taken off at once, in any

quantities. Mrsnen.—The Hillstoro' (N. C.) Recorder states that en Saturday last, at Chapel Hill, Mr. James Davis, a carpenter by trade, had his throot out by Joseph Brockwell, and died a few minutes after receiving the wound. Davis hill to

sand died a few minutes after roceiving the wound. Davis, was a respectable man, and leaves a wife and child to lament his untimely fate. Brockwell is in prison.

Deave in the Petert - Rev. W. S. Loyd, the pastor of two Beptist churches a few miles west of Montgomery, Ala, died on Sunday last while performing service. He had commenced his descourse, and after speaking a few moments, exclaimed "I bell, brethrea, I am giving," and instantaneously sank down a and expired.

Prain or a Yuose, m. Died at Bluffton, Wells Co., Indiana, on the 4th of March, at a very advanced age, John Reed. He was a native of Virginia. In early life he emigrated to Kennacky, and shared with Boone the bardshi, and dangers of pioneer life. In 1794 he was a licute again in Wayno's army.

Usele Tou - A crowded house has just greeted its first production on the stage in Montreal. The papers product for it an immense success.

DEATH OF EX GOVERNOR DUVOL .- Ex Governor Duvol MURDER IN MICHIGAN -- We learn from a private letter

We continue to receive from all parts of New England

bar and lunch room for some of the rival candidates for the Senatership.

"The scene which followed the nomination beggars our powers of description. Shouts loud and long continued went up to the highest stories of the American, and two hundred of Pugh's Hamilton County backers adjourned to the bar-room of the Neil House for a "general drank." Men who should have been grave Senators and respecta-ble Representatives were present there, joining in the bacchanalian melce. Bad liquor was swilled, and worse speeches made, the "orators" being carried, soless volcas, to a marble table, their rostrum.

"We wished then that the sober, substantial voters of Obic could have locked in upon the scene, for no party

IBy Telegraph I

Arrandom session.

A bill was reported giving relief to the Eric and New-York City Railroad Co.

The bill to suppress intemperance was taken up, the pending question being to substitute August for December.

After some debate the bill was reported the bill was reported as the bill was reported giving relief to the Eric and New-York City Railroad Co.

The bill to suppress intemperance was taken up, the pending question being to substitute August for December.

After some debate the bill was reported to the ground of the Concerd Depot at Proteomorphy.

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After some debate the bill was reported giving relief to the Eric and New York City Railroad Co.

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